

Yes, very well. He has always a sm

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TO BE LET.—The second story in the brick building at 14 Devonshire street, suitable for a printing office or bindery—inquire of
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TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1835.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Judge Strong.—We took occasion recently to offer some remarks upon the decision of this Judge, in excluding the testimony of Mr. Winkley, in a trial for forgery, at Salem, because it was said he did not believe in a future existence, nor in a spiritual God, like the God in which the Judge himself believed; preferring to let a criminal escape conviction, rather than to lose an opportunity of branding with odium those who differed from him in religious opinions. We showed in our former remarks, that this act was an arbitrary exercise of judicial authority, not warranted by any statute or constitutional law—not warranted by usage in the ordinary and common concerns of life, nor by reason and common sense, but in direct violation of an express provision of the bill of rights, which says no man shall be hurt for his religious sentiments or professions, provided he demean himself peaceably, and do not disturb others in their worship.

It is much the fashion to cry up the Judiciary as the purest and most intelligent branch of the government, and the Judges, whatever may be their own merits or the merits of their decisions, from the highest to the lowest, are lauded as men of extraordinary integrity and wisdom. When, in truth, there is no branch of our government so wayward and grasping, as the Judiciary. Nor is this very surprising—lawyers are trained in a narrow path—they are men who look to precedent rather than principle—who search to find what has been done, rather than what it is right to do. When at the bar, they dare not risk their own influence and the interests of their clients, by a vigorous opposition to the opinion of the bench, however wrong that opinion may be; and besides, the very profession of the law tends to weaken the moral sense, and to make them only legally honest. Junius, I think, says the practice of the law tends to narrow the understanding and corrupt the heart.

Judge Strong is one of those whom it has been fashionable to praise in this State. Let his decisions show how much he is entitled to his fame.

At the recent trial of Mr. Cheever, of Salem, on an indictment for a libel, a crime, by the way, not known under our Constitution, which guarantees the unrestrained liberty of the press, and is only made a crime by Judicial usurpation, first asserted and enforced by Judge Parsons, Judge Strong made the following decision:—

"The counsel for the defendant then stated, that, with the permission of the Court, they should call evidence to show that the traffic in ardent spirits, was ruinous to the bodies and souls of men. The Attorney General objected, that when any business was sanctioned by law, evidence was inadmissible, as to its tendency."

Thursday afternoon, Judge Strong decided that the defendant had a right to the evidence which his counsel wished to introduce.

Q. What is your opinion as to the effect of ardent spirit on the welfare of the soul? A. Attorney General objected. Judge Strong said, practicing physicians are competent to give opinions as to the effect of alcohol upon the body, and clergymen who have or have had the care of souls, as to its effect upon the soul. Admitted.

Dr. Edwards. The influence of ardent spirit is highly destructive to souls.

Common sense tells every man, that a witness should only be permitted to testify, on the supposition that he knows something about the matter concerning which he is to give evidence; but in this case the witness knew nothing—he could know nothing, and he was known to know nothing by the bench. He might testify as to the influence of alcohol upon the body, and upon the conduct of men, but when the Judge went further and permitted this witness to assume the attributes of the Deity, and pronounce His judgments, were it not for the solemnity of the occasion, and the dangerous tendency of the principle, the whole matter, the Judge, the witness and the law would have become a subject of scorn, derision and ridicule.

Suppose Dr. Edwards had given a further specimen of his knowledge of the effect of alcohol upon souls—that it turned them into *Witches or Imps*; the former may have been the opinion of the Rev. Cotton Mather, and the latter seems to be that of his legitimate successor, the Rev. George B. Cheever. The court could not have refused to admit it, for the presiding genius of the place, hovering over Judge Strong as it did over other Judges, one hundred years ago, would have enforced what seems to be the natural law. As it is, we may yet see the question gravely mooted, who deserves the palm, Cotton Mather or Judge Strong.

Dr. Edwards says, that "the influence of ardent spirits is highly destructive to the soul." This would seem indeed to imply that the soul is not immortal, if alcohol can destroy it. But even upon this subject, there is evidently a difference of opinion among the learned and pious. Alcohol is thought to be essential, under some circumstances, to the salvation of the soul. Wine contains alcohol ready formed—it is "part and parcel" of the wine—and wine is part and parcel of the Lord's Supper, that holy feast of the Church, the eating and drinking of which is believed by many, to be essential to the salvation of the soul. It can be proved then, that alcohol under certain circumstances, taken into the body, is the soul's preservative, and upon this subject we introduce the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Sprague, certainly as eminent and learned a theologian as the Rev. Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Sprague says—

"Men make themselves over-wise by the manner in which they treat the Sacrament of the Supper. The command of Christ to observe this ordinance is imperatively binding upon all men; not an individual who has the opportunity of doing it, is exempt from the obligation. But I surely need not say that there are multitudes who refuse to observe it; and that, too, on the very ground that it is not essential to salvation, and that it is as well to go to Heaven if they do not, as if they do. I join themselves to the vessel which is to be sold, and then, to oppose the Redeemer's wisdom, and set at naught his Redeemer's authority? You expect to go to Heaven when you die. You cannot go to Heaven without being a disciple of Christ. You cannot be a disciple of Christ without obeying his commands. One of these commands you decidedly disobey on the ground that it is of little or no importance. Judge then whether, with the spirit you now possess, you have reason to expect that you shall ever reach Heaven."

"Another way in which men make themselves over-wise on this subject, is by modifying the ordinance to suit their own views; especially by inculcating the doctrine, or adopting the practice, of dispensing with the appropriate elements, or of substituting something in place of them, which the scripture does not warrant; or to come fully to the point which I now have more particularly in view, and on which I have already spoken of the present day will not allow me any longer to be silent. THE EXCLUSION OF WINE FROM THE LORD'S SUPPER. Do you say that it is impossible there should be any danger of such extravagance in an enlightened community like this, and that I am giving a false alarm in expressing the opinion that there is danger? You shall know then the grounds of my apprehension, and judge for yourselves of their validity. In the first place, there are several churches in different parts of the country, which, if I am correctly informed, have actually adopted the measure, and are of course strongly committed to its defence and extension. In the next place, there are in many of our churches individuals, who suffer the cup to pass them in the communion service, on the ground that they believe the use of wine, even on that occasion, to be sinful."

"Remember that no authority is worth a rush that contradicts the plain declarations of Christ and his apostles, as they are found in the New Testament; and I ask how the Redeemer of our religion—a religion designed for common people—can only judge of the meaning of scripture by the he should have instituted this ordinance, and how it should be observed, and spoken of the fruit of the vine, and of the bread, as one of the elements, if, after all, he meant wine, and not water, or fermented water, or molasses and water, or any ingredient that which his words properly and exclusively indicate."

It hence appears that eminent Divines disagree upon this important point; but we shall leave the learned theologians to settle the question between the comparative effects of wine, and molasses and water, upon the soul, to suit themselves. Our business is with the decision of Judge Strong and its effects upon the rights of the people. Its testimony may be introduced to prove the effect of ardent spirit upon the soul, as a justifiable cause for lampooning and slandering distillers, tavern keepers, grocers, and other respectable persons who use

or sell ardent spirits, it may be given as to the effect of any other act or thing, upon the welfare of the soul.—Belief in the Christian Religion, or in particular dogmas of the Christian faith, is said to be essential to salvation, and there would be equal propriety in allowing testimony upon these points, as upon that on which Dr. Edwards, under the sanction of the learned Judge Strong, was permitted to testify. This would not only convert our civil Courts into synods, but into arenas for the exhibition of sacerdotal and sectarian gladiators. The personal rights and freedom of opinion, which the framers of the Constitution intended to secure, and which are secured in that instrument, would become mere nullities, depending upon the caprice and will of some weak or wicked Judge. Judicial precedents become laws, and unless resisted at the threshold they are in time as binding as statutes, until it is for the interest of some other Judge to annul them. Thus the criminal law of libel was interpolated upon our code by Judge Parsons, in violation of the express guarantee of the Constitution, which says that the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained in this Commonwealth. There is no statute law in this State making the publication of any thing penal, there can be none constitutionally made; consequently there can be no such crime as a libel, it is only a crime by Judge Parsons law, a law which the Bench sustains, but which juries should scout and put down. Juries are bound by their oaths and their interests to resist the usurpations of the Bench.

This precedent we say, unless resisted, becomes a law, as effective and valid as any statute law, and will be referred to in all trials by the counsel and regarded by the Bench. But what would the people say if the Legislature were to pass a similar law, in the form of a bill instead of being in the form of a judicial opinion, as follows:—

"AN ACT TO GUARD THE HEALTH OF SOULS."
Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, Christian missionaries, priests, clergymen, and other pious persons, having the care of, or professing knowledge concerning souls, shall be permitted to testify in any court of justice as to the effect of any act, opinion, or thing upon the welfare of the Soul, for the purpose of enabling the court and jury to judge of the criminality of those doing such act, or entertaining such opinion."

The legal effect of Judge Strong's opinion is the same as would be that of the above act if it were to pass: And yet it would shock the moral sense of this community to offer such a bill to our Legislature, while the same people had the purity and wisdom of our judiciary, and no judge stands higher with them, than this same Judge Strong.

We think however, for the credit of the State and of the age, for the security of our free institutions and for the safety of the people that this Judge should be removed.

A Help to Printers and Publishers, by Samuel A. Dickinson—Boston, 1835.—We are happy to see that Mr. Dickinson has taken pity on his fellow-craftsmen, and got up a book for their especial benefit, which will surely answer all the ends designed. Not only will the use of this book effect a great saving of time, but it will secure perfect accuracy in preparing the necessary estimates. The calculations show the quantity of paper required for any given number of signatures in book work, as well as the number of tokens and sheets contained therein, and the quantity of paper required for any number of bills, duplicates, &c. &c. Mr. Dickinson has shown a good deal of ingenuity and perseverance in this work, and we thank him for it—if he will now turn his attention to the invention of some plan for collecting newspaper debts, we will venture to promise him a monument, in case he succeeds as well as he has in his present undertaking. Our brethren should avail themselves of the proffered "Help" without delay—it is worth the money asked for it.

They tell amazing large stories up in Hampshire State. The last Newport Spectator relates the following:—

Wonderful Escape.—On Saturday night last, as Mr. Curtis Travis, of Goshen, was descending a hill in Greenfield, with four horses attached to a wagon, with about 24 hundred weight on, and being seated on the fore part of the wagon, the pole suddenly broke, and the wagon veering from the road, the wheel struck a large stone by which he was precipitated directly between the horses and became entangled; the trace horses however, immediately regained the road and pursued their course at full speed; he in the meantime striving to get from his confinement. After being carried several rods in this manner, he succeeded in disengaging himself, but was afraid to drop lest he might be run over by the wheels; soon however, one of the horses kicked him in the head and he fell to the ground.

The wheels, being new, and the edges of the tire sharp, passed so near him as to cut off his vest, suspenders and shirt, and cut the skin from his side three inches wide and eight inches long—his left ankle and right knee were injured, and he received several other injuries about his person, but no bones were broken or deep wounds inflicted.

Catastrophe.—The weather, yesterday, was almost hot enough to melt the types in the compositors' fingers. One of our contemporaries, we understand, upon making an examination about 6 o'clock, P. M., found that he had commenced melting, and that his boots were already full. He was saved by jumping into an ice-crate, which was passing at the time.

P. S. We understand that what is left of him is engaged by Mr. Greenwood, and will appear at the New England Museum, to-morrow, in a grave bowl—no advance of prices, however.

If the New York correspondent of the Atlas would threaten less and perform more, it would be to his credit. "LEON" is, we presume, ready to meet him in the field of argument, whenever it may suit his pleasure to enter the arena. He may, therefore, save his threats for the future.

Suicide.—Mr. Henderson, of Albemarle county, (Va.) a young gentleman of great reputed worth, possessed of an adequate fortune, and but just married to a lady of beauty and distinction, recently committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

A Traitor, and not ashamed to own it.—Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, has published a card in which he avows his intention of taking his seat in the Senate, in opposition, as it will be, to the will of his constituents.

On the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, May 24th, Mr. Green, (who made an ascent from Hyde Park at the coronation of George IV.) made is 199th balloon excursion, taking with him Jacopo, a monkey, who safely descended in a parachute.

The Sea Serpent.—(our Express)—has gone down east on a furlough. His object is speculation—he took four and sixpence with him, and we expect will come home, "a made man." We hope he went get above his business.

A Court Martial for the trial of Purser Zantinger, is now in session at Baltimore.

POLICE COURT.

Assault on the Watch.—James Thompson and Patrick Murphy, on complaint of Cyrus Babbit, constable of the Centre Watch, was arraigned for an assault on Ephraim Pierce, while in the discharge of his duty as a watchman, on Saturday night. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the Centre Watch were called out to suppress a fight in Ann street, and several of the corps arrived at the battle ground just in time to see one man knock down another. Pierce arrested the assailant, who was immediately rescued by a comrade, and attempted to escape. Pierce gave chase, but was followed by Thompson, who, upon overtaking him, knocked him down by a violent blow behind the left ear. Thompson was about finishing Pierce, by kicking, when he himself was attacked in the rear by Watchman Hooley, who, being reinforced by two other watchmen, convinced him by a little hook logic, that his only safety was in an unresisting surrender. Patrick Murphy played the part of a fond fool, and endeavored to rescue Thompson from the custody of the watch, whereby he compelled them to arrest himself as an accessory after the fact, for making common cause with the principal. Pierce bled profusely at both ears, for some time after the assault; and as a brick-bat was found near his head, it is supposed that Thompson had it in his hand when he struck him. Dr. Homans was of opinion that the skull is fractured, and that it will be a great while before he can recover from the effects of the injury.—Both prisoners were therefore ordered to recognize in the sum of \$500 each, for their appearance at the Municipal Court, in default of which they were committed.

A Scene.—About noon, a tall, venerable septuagenary, named *Dijah Bowen*, entered the court, and, without exchanging a word with any body, marched up to one of the windows, and deliberately smashed every pane of glass in it with his walking stick. He was immediately taken into custody, and confined in the lock-up to undergo an examination, after the dignities, high and low, of the court, had discussed their dinners, but before he could be permitted to smell of his—no very great hardship that, however, on such an excruciating heater as was yesterday, when the "sun" literally "shed abroad intolerable day."

In the afternoon he was arraigned, and two physicians gave it as their decided opinion that he was insane, and had "his head full of false premises." His son attributed his mental alienation, to difficulties that he had encountered in life, and to the number of lawsuits in which he had been engaged. When his son attempted to give a detail of his insane actions, he protested vehemently against being put down by the testimony of his own family. It was also stated that his aberration of intellect had been greatly aggravated by the loss of a son, who was drowned in Boston harbor some years since. Discharged.

Patrick Dorrcy—was taken while fighting on Sunday night, in Union street. In point of dimensions, Patrick was rather a scant pattern; and as to appearance, his face and coat were both torn to rags.—"Plea,—"I want to see my opponent, and to have justice and law; yes, Law is what I want—L, A, W, as they say, I must have." This singular plea was recorded as equivalent to "Not Guilty;" and the evidence was given in by the watchman as follows, verbatim:—"When I come up they were fighting patty hash for two rich little fellers—I took the other one off, but then this little critter flew'd at him agin." He was furnished with a bill of fine and costs, and the name of the other "little critter" that he was fighting with, so that he might bring an action against him for damages done his coat and countenance.

Patrick Tiley's penchant for female society was considerably stimulated by certain "Exhilarating Drops," that he had imbibed on Sunday afternoon, in consequence of which he gave chase to three or four different women in and about Ann street, though frequently driven away by Constables Reid and Ellis, till Reid, whose patience is as tough as his heart is tender, felt compelled to arrest him.—2 months in the House of Correction.

Here comes the Magician, in propria persona—hear him:—

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.

Sir—I observe a paragraph in the Morning Post of this day, signed "Humboldt," attempting to explain the deception of the apparition, (for a deception it certainly is, and the public were made aware of it.) The writer says that I took the miniatures on the stage and left them there, taking another box of miniatures which were without doubt alike! This is a mistake. I took two or three miniatures out of the identical lot given by the audience, out of which a lady selected one. The writer says again, that my wife crept in at the back part of the box and shut her eyes. I suspect that his own optics must have been shut; could he not see above, below, and around? Was the table not placed in the centre of the stage, and the draperies tucked up? Is there no other way he can account for the apparition—if not, I can enlighten him for a consideration!!! Lastly, he says that the audience expressed dissatisfaction. If I am to construe the plaudits that followed the illusion into dissatisfaction, I am at a loss to understand what is meant by approbation. A few gentlemen remained to see the miniature, which it was not in my power than to show. I would not have taken notice of said paragraph, had it not been so widely different from the manner the illusion was performed. It appears that the other illusions pleased.

I am sir, yours, respectfully,
RAHAB MARCHAEL.

The new Post Master General has issued a series of rules and regulations, calculated to add to the efficiency of that important department.

Dr. Locke of Cincinnati, has invented and made for Mr. Clayton, the *Aeronaut*, a quadrant, by means of which he can ascertain his velocity in the air.

We understand that Mr. WOODBURY, the able Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, on seeing the account of the imprisonment for debt at this place, of three revolutionary soldiers, immediately addressed a letter, full of benevolence and feeling, to a gentleman here, covering the means for their discharge from prison.—*Burlington Sentinel*.

The whole number of deaths by Cholera, which had occurred at Madison, Indiana, down to the 24th ult. was 32.

Rapid Travelling.—The steamboat Ohio, Capt. De Groot, made her passage on Wednesday from Cape May to Philadelphia, 120 miles, in 6 hours and 40 minutes.

Honors to Judge Marshall.—The members of the Suffolk Bar met at one o'clock this day, in pursuance of notice previously given, to consider what measures should be adopted by them commemorative of the talents, legal and civil, public services, and private character of the late Chief Justice Marshall. Hon. Daniel Webster after some pertinent and eloquent remarks, in which he expatiated somewhat at large on the virtues of the deceased, concluded by offering several resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar of the attainments of the distinguished individual in question—one of which recommended that a suitable member of the profession be appointed to pronounce a Eulogy, at a proper time and place, before the members of the profession generally, in the state of Massachusetts, and the public at large.—*Briggs Bulletin*.

Another Hurricane.—We have in the Missouri Republican of the 27th ult. the details of another disastrous hurricane, attended with the loss of several lives, which occurred in the village of Canton, Fulton county, (Illinois) on the evening of the 18th ult. The village contained 35 dwellings, and in a few minutes after the commencement of the storm, two thirds of them were prostrated! Only three houses in the whole town escaped without damage. "Five persons were killed, one a Mr. Swan, and three children. One child was killed in its mother's lap; one was blown a quarter of a mile, and found dead the next day shockingly mangled. A great number of persons were injured, some severely. Such a destructive tornado had never been known in that far off region.

A singular case was tried in the New York Circuit Court on Thursday. It was Geo. G. Barnard vs. John J. Gaul and Mary H. his wife for a breach of promise on the part of the lady. Damages laid at \$5000. Verdict \$1000.

The Constitution attracted great attention at Plymouth among the English naval critics, who observed that although her appearance was not very imposing, yet there was nothing neglected on any point with respect to her efficiency.

A Mr. Hobart made a fine balloon ascent at Lynchburgh, Va. on the 4th inst.

L. B. FUSILLIER.—You are here hereby notified to meet at the Armory THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

A punctual attendance is requested. Per order,
NOAH LINCOLN, O. S.

NOTICE.—The regular stated meetings of the Democratic Club, N. 1, will be postponed until the first Monday in October next. By order of the Standing Committee,
SAM'L BROWN, Jr. Sec'y.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.
In this city, on Saturday morning, Fnos Stewart Esq, Counsellor at Law to Mrs Eliza Charles Davis, only daughter of Ben Hussey Esq.

On Sunday morning, by Rev Mr Dean, John Russell Jr to Lucretia C. Gardner.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev Mr Felt, Jonathan Jewett Jr to Charlotte S. Farnham.

DIED.
In this city, Sunday morning, Jacob S. Ames, 33.

On Sunday morning, Albert, son of Simeon and Melitable Ford, 9 mos.

In Beverly, on Sunday evening, of consumption, Hon William Burdick, late President of the Senate of Massachusetts, and President of the National Insurance Company of this city.

In Portland, Mrs Direxa Pearson, wife of Samuel Pearson 53.

LETTER BAGS.
At BRIGGS'S Foreign Letter Office, Mechanics' News Room, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Vessels.	Ports.	Closed.
Brig Rapid,	Calcutta,	July 13.
" Gambia,	St Thomas,	" 14.
Brig Maraca,	Gibraltar,	" 15.
Brig Albattross,	Rotterdam,	Soon.
" "	Valparaiso,	" "
" "	Gibraltar & Malaga,	" "
" "	Smyrna,	" "
" "	Halifax, N. S.	" "
" "	St John, N. B.	" "
" "	" "	" "
" "	Port au Prince,	" "

Barque Ann Eliza, Ship England, Ship Union, VIA NEW-YORK, Vera Cruz, Liverpool, " 20. " 21. " 22.

Schr Watchman, Schr Francois Depaul, Havre, " 16. " 21. " 24. VIA NEW BEDFORD, Bermuda, South Atlantic Ocean, " 17. Ship Herald, Ship Mary Mitchell, Pacific Ocean, " 18. Ship Mary, " " " 19. Ship Richard Mitchell, " " " 20. N. B.—Letters received and forwarded to all ports not in the list, by the earliest convenient vessels, either from this port, Salem, Portsmouth, New Bedford or New York. ist—123

IMPORTATIONS.

OGHU and VALPARAISO—Bark Don Quixote—5781 hides—630 salted do—4124 hides—55 casks sperm oil—8 boxes corks arrow root—1 box buttons—1 do sweetmeats—1 do fans 1 do preserved ginger—2 trunks 1 case combs. TRAP N. B.—Bark Tibertus—500 tons salt. MATANZAS—Bark Highlander—441 boxes 2 bbls sugar—do coffee.

HAYANA—Brig Marshal Ney—30 hds 2 boxes 16 bbls sugar—2 do sweetmeats—240 hds 2 tierces 3 bbls molasses—6 half 204 qr boxes cigars—10 do hams—1 bag hofee. PORTO CAELLO—Brig Black Hawk—86 bags coffee—182 do cocoa—21 cerosins indigo—50 hides.

ST CROIX—Sch Emeline—70 puncheons rum—4 hds molasses.

ST JOHNS N F—Sch Cherub—6500 seal skins—12 tons bar iron.

NEW ORLEANS—Bark Niagara—7 bales 6 casks 3 cnses 2 do types—11 boxes 2 trunks made—199 hds tobacco—20 do hams—5 bbls corn meal—736 pigs lead—2 boxes glass—4 bales deer skins—1 box wax.

Ship Hewes—218 hds tobacco—4 tierces do—50 bbls whiskey—139 bales cotton—1 do wool.

MOBILE—Brig Chili—151 bales cotton—2 chain cables—5m lumber—11 box honey.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1835.

MONDAY, July 13. ARRIVED.

Ship Hewes, Smith, New Orleans 10th, SW Pass 17th ult.

Bark Niagara, Marston, New Orleans.

Brig Chili, Gray, Mobile 18th, Point 20th ult. Sailed in co brig Snow, for Thomaston. Spoke 23d, lat 27, lon 87, bark Duke d'Orleans, 17 d's in Mobile for New York, and supplied her with bread; 11th inst, lat 49, lon 73, brig Asia, Mobile, for Thomaston; 12th in South Channel, sch Stirling, Saco, for Thomaston.

Brig Sherer, Wooster, Mobile, 20th, Point 22d ult. Spoke 10th ult, lat 32, lon 72, 20, brig Hercules of N. York, standing South.

Brig Lavinia, Tisdale, Richmond.

Brig Majestic, Perry, N. York.

Brig Henry Goldsmith, Johnson, Annapolis, NS. with 63 cnses wool.

Sch Haley, Cramer, Philadelphia.

Sch Deborah, Allen, Albany.

Sch Wm R. Chase, New York.

Sch Renova, Lowell, New York.

Sch Empress, Baker, New York.

Sch Boundry, Blackford, Eastport.

Sch Boston, Norton, F. Machins.

Sch Eastern Star, Portsmouth.

Sch William, Gibbs, New Bedford.

Sch Albany Packet, Bearse, Albany.

Sch Java, Child, Wiscasset.

Sloop Enterprise, Osborn, Edgartown.

Sch Erie, Parker, Philadelphia.

Sch Cardinal, DeForest, N. York.

Sch Gen. Wayne, Vose, Baltimore.

Signal for a ship and a brig.

Below—A Ship and a Brig.

Brig Charlotte, Gill, Havana 12 d's, in ballast. Lost 4 men on tea passage, by the yellow fever. Capt G and one man are now sick.

CLEARED.
Bark Mayflower, Healdy, St John, NB; Brigs Leader, Faulkner, Douglas, NB; William, Ward, Marblehead; schs Carolyn, Cook, Cienfuegos; Barbet, Richard, Pictou; Mary Spence, Cumberland; Gentlemen, Richmond, Bath; Hannah Johnson, Bangor, Annapolis; Claremont, Smith, Petersburg; June, Miller, Bangor; Albion, do.

Passengers in the *Carlisle*, at 31 am, from Maranham, Capt Cotton and crew, of the ship *Loper*, of Nantucket, grounded at sea.

SALEM, July 10—sailed ship Bengal, whaling; bark Debyl Valparaiso.

12—ar brig Curlew, Cheever, Maranham.

PROVIDENCE, July 12—sailed brig Victory, Joslin, Char.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—ar schs Industry, Babcock, 8 Mobile.

Cleared brigs Otis, Smith, Havana; Volta, Warner, Maranham; America, Trendwell, and Swan, Atkins, Boston; schs Baltimore, do.

BALTIMORE, July 11—cleared brigs Marguerita, Clark, Valparaiso; Columbia, Wood, Malaga.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 7—ar schs Palaski, Smith, Union.

RICHMOND, July 8—ar schs Childs Harod, Stoddard, do.

FOR SALE—A genteel brick House in East Cambridge, near the Rail Road, and one of the most pleasantly situated of any on the Point, suitable for two families, containing a kitchen, 2 parlors, 5 chambers, a good cellar and water, a shed, with all other conveniences, situated on North Third and 4th streets, containing 1700 feet of land, also two-thirds of an undivided lot, containing 4000 feet, situated on South Seventh street.—Apply at 3 Federal st. j14

NOTICE.—All persons holding Stock in the Boyden Mill, Noble Cast Iron and Steel Company, on which the Third Installment has not been paid, are requested to pay the same immediately, at the Treasurer's Office, No 10 State street, Boston—unless done forthwith the shares will be sold, from which many shares having been transferred in receipt, of which the Treasurer could have no knowledge, the above notice is given. epist j14

FRANKLIN LIBRARY OF MODERN LITERATURE.—Published by Wallis & Newell, No 9 John street.

We have before us four volumes of this publication, containing the 25 numbers for the first 6 months, printed on fine paper, in a clear, distinct type, and handsomely bound in cloth, for \$12 a volume.

We can hardly conceive how stereotyping, and printing at such prices. These four volumes contain as much matter for \$4.50, as can be obtained in the ordinary way for \$20. It is not, however, so much the quantity given, as it is to the quality and taste and judgment displayed by their selection of matter, that they owe their great success.

On looking over the contents, we find "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Tales by Sheridan Knowles," "Tithy Hall," "The Fatalist," "The Simple," and many others of the most popular novels and tales of the day, and the whole sold for about one half as much as in England is paid for the Last Days of Pompeii.

Endore, by Mrs Shelley, the author of Frankenstein, which is to be published to-morrow, is sold in England for \$7.50. We understand that it will be completed in the Franklin Library in two numbers and a half, for 31 cts.—New York Evening Star.

